



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A heavy rain on the 24th instant followed by coolish northerly winds has undoubtedly had a tendency to check climatic diseases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 13, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended March 13: There have been 68 deaths reported, 8 more than last week. Of this number, 1 was from yellow fever, 10 from dysentery, 8 from tuberculosis, 3 from remittent fever, 5 from pernicious fever, 15 from enteritis, acute and chronic, the rest from common diseases, noncontagious.

The drought continues to distress the inhabitants of this poverty-stricken city and water is so scarce that a bath is a luxury, and the poorer classes have to drink the water from pits and wells opened in different parts of the town. I attribute the great number of dysentery cases to the unpotable water, accompanied by bad, unwholesome food.

Diarrhea also is prevailing to a large extent, while malaria is doing as usual its deadly work. The lagoons around the city are now completely dry, and their putrid emanations fill the air.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Plague in Bombay—Remarks on the official summary of deaths and births in the city of Bombay for the week ended February 23, 1897.

BOMBAY, *February 26, 1897.*

SIR: The total mortality this week under report shows a still further decline from 1,728 to 1,650, but the authorities are somewhat cautious about considering the improvement permanent. The plague is still epidemic in all wards of the city—worst in those last attacked to the north and east. There is still some movement of the population away from the city, but the close inspection of all travelers away from infected districts has operated to restrict the volume of departures. All export and import business is practically at a standstill.

Population according to census of 1891	821,764
Present population, for the purpose of this report, estimated one-half the above..	410,882
Total number of deaths reported for the week.....	1,650
Total number of deaths for corresponding week last year.....	578
Mean of the corresponding weeks previous five years.....	542
Allowing that one-half the population has left the city, the proportionate number of deaths based on the mean of the previous five years would be.....	271
Number of deaths last week that may be attributed to plague.....	1,379
Average per day from plague.....	197
Number of deaths from plague officially reported for week.....	778
<hr/>	
Average per day.....	111
Probable average number of deaths per day from plague reported as having died of other diseases.....	86
<hr/>	
Total per day.....	197
Officially reported death rate for last week per 1,000.....	103.39

Same for corresponding week last year.....	34.86
Mean for corresponding week previous five years.....	32.77
Number of births reported last week.....	49
Number of births for corresponding week last year.....	240
Mean number for corresponding week previous five years.....	271

C. F. MEYER,
United States Vice-Consul.

For the week ended March 2.

BOMBAY, March 4, 1897.

SIR: It is encouraging to note a still further decline in the total mortality for the week under report from 1,650 to 1,484. Acting under advice of medical officers who had large experience of the plague at Hongkong, the local government is to-day putting in force new and most stringent regulations, under which the local health department will endeavor to stamp out the epidemic locally. I beg to inclose a copy of these for the information of the Department. The area of infection is reported to be extending.

Population according to census of 1891.....	821,764
Present population, for the purpose of this report, estimated one-half the above..	410,882
Total number of deaths reported for the week.....	1,484
Total number of deaths reported for corresponding week last year.....	571
Mean of the corresponding weeks previous five years.....	546
Allowing that one-half the population has left the city, the proportionate number of deaths based on the mean of previous five years would be.....	273
Number of deaths last week that may be attributed to plague.....	1,211
Average per day from plague.....	173
Number of deaths from plague officially reported for week.....	692
Average per day	99
Probable average number of deaths per day from plague reported as having died of other diseases.....	74
Total per day.....	173
Officially reported death rate for last week per 1,000.....	92.82
Same for corresponding week last year	34.67
Mean for corresponding week previous five years.....	33.03
Number of births reported last week.....	57
Number of births reported for corresponding week last year.....	321
Mean number for corresponding week previous five years.....	292

C. F. MEYER,
United States Vice-Consul.

IRELAND.

Health of Dublin, 1896.

DUBLIN, March 12, 1897.

I have before me the registrar general's report upon the births and deaths of the Dublin registration district during 1896. The Dublin registration district consists of the city of Dublin proper, with a population of 245,001, and the suburban districts of Blackrock, Clontarf, Coolock, Donnybrook, Drumcondra, Kingstown, Rathmines, and portions of Finglass, Glasnevin, and Palmerstown, with a population of 104,593, the total population of the district being 349,594. The population returns are based upon the census of 1891, and the present population is probably less than that assumed.

The smallpox, which appeared in the city of Dublin in July, 1894, and